

GROUT BILL GOES THROUGH

Measure Designed to Suppress Manufacture of Oleomargarine Passed.

DECISIVE MAJORITY CAST IN ITS FAVOR

Debate Long and Earnest, Opponents of the Extreme Measure Seeking to Secure Passage of Committee's Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house today passed the Grouse oleomargarine bill by a vote of 195 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter and increased the penalties for violation, was defeated by a vote of 115 to 178. The bill as passed makes articles, known as oleomargarine, imitation butter or imitation cheese transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding the transportation or sale of such product when produced and sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The bill increased the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound and decreases the tax on oleomargarine uncolored from 2 cents to 1/4 of a cent per pound.

Object of the Bill. A long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grouse bill claimed the additional tax on colored oleomargarine was the only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute and that the real purpose of the Grouse bill was to destroy the oleo industry. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Henry, republican of Connecticut; Grouse, republican of Vermont; Lamb, democrat of Virginia; Davidson, republican of Wisconsin; and Tawney, republican of Minnesota. In favor of the bill; and Messrs. Wadsworth, republican of New York; Lorimer, republican of Illinois; Bailey, republican of Kansas; Grosvenor, republican of Ohio; Williams, democrat of Mississippi; Foster, democrat of Illinois; and Bailey, democrat of Texas, against it.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, gave notice at the close of the session that he would call up the war revenue reduction act after the disposal of the legislative appropriation bill next week, probably on Tuesday. Mr. Henry of Connecticut, who was in charge of the Grouse measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country. Mr. Henry produced figures to show that the cost of manufacturing oleomargarine, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, was not more than 10 cents a pound.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who with six other members of the committee, signed the minority report against the Grouse bill, explained the substitute which the minority would offer for it. Mr. Wadsworth asserted with the greatest emphasis that the minority were just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food product. He charged that the purpose of the Grouse bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale.

Author Defends His Measure. Mr. Grouse of Vermont, the author of the bill, at this point assumed charge of the measure and spoke in support of it. He declared that the purpose of the bill was to suppress fraud in the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Mr. Grouse said he did not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The cause of the enormous amount of fraud and the illegal selling of oleomargarine, he said, was due to the great profits derived from the sale of imitation, because of its absolute counterfeiting of butter. Thirty-two states already had absolutely forbidden the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, he said, and this fact proved conclusively the policy of a large majority of the people against the extension of imitation butter in counterfeit form. Mr. Henry went exhaustively into the figures as to the cost of manufacturing the article to show that, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, was not more than 10 cents a pound. Mr. Henry said the increase of the tax would prevent the large profits which were the incentive to violate the laws of the states and government and defraud innocent purchasers, while the retention of the tax on oleomargarine in its natural color would enable those who desired to consume it to procure it at a lower cost than heretofore.

Wadsworth Speaks Against Bill. Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who, with six other members of the committee, signed the minority report against the Grouse bill, asserted with emphasis that the minority were just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food product. In support of this statement he read the testimony of a number of scientific men. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grouse bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original packages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "oleomargarine" and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp and imposing additional and heavy penalties for violations of the law.

Mr. Grouse, in support of the bill, declared that its purpose was to suppress fraud in

the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Over 100,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine had been manufactured and sold last year. That was about one-third of the total consumption of the United States. "Do you not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine?" asked Mr. Burke of Texas. "I do not," replied Mr. Grouse. "The public would have no more protection than it has now."

Small Cost of Oleomargarine. Mr. Grouse produced figures to show that oleomargarine cost less than 5 cents a pound and was worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18c to 30c a pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleo is sold by having brought into the house a boxful of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping paper. The packages were passed around and after they had been examined Mr. Grouse defied any one to tell whether they contained butter or oleomargarine. Then he turned up a corner of the wrapping paper which had been apparently carefully folded down and displayed the printed sign "oleomargarine."

Mr. Lorimer of Illinois made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. He also gave a practical illustration of the sale of oleo under the existing law, under the Grouse bill and the minority substitute. Mr. Grouse interrupted to ask how it would be possible to color oleo under his bill and sell it for butter.

Mr. Lorimer replied that the 10-cent tax would be an additional incentive to people desiring to commit fraud by coloring the oleomargarine.

Mr. Bailey of Kansas supported the substitute. He said that laboring men from all parts of the country had protested to the committee against the Grouse bill. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio opposed the Grouse bill, which he said was designed to destroy one industry for the benefit of another. He said that if the manufacture of oleomargarine was destroyed, as the bill would destroy it, the cost of butter would increase 25 per cent to the laboring man.

Mr. Lamb of Virginia and Mr. Davidson of Wisconsin supported the bill.

Legal Phases of the Law. Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a member of the agricultural committee, who favored the substitute, devoted considerable time to the legal and constitutional phases of the proposed legislation. He said he was willing to stamp out fraud not only in the sale of oleo, but of Vermont maple syrup and every other food product.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, who has been closely identified with the proposed legislation, closed the debate with a fifteen-minute speech in favor of the Grouse bill. The bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule and many members secured recognition for the purpose of extending their remarks in the record. Mr. Bartlett of Georgia moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill should be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration. The amendment was lost 48 to 117. An amendment was adopted providing that the act should go into effect July 1, 1901.

Ballies Calls the Bill a Fraud. Mr. Bailey of Texas, closed the debate against the bill. He contended that the pretense of the bill—that it was to prevent fraud—was itself a fraud.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, on behalf of the minority of the committee, then offered the substitute prepared by the minority. The substitute was defeated, 115 to 178. The bill was then passed, 195 to 92.

Those voting the negative were: Aldrich, Fox, Allen (Ky.), Gainey, Allen (Miss.), Gayle, Atwater, Graves (Ga.), Bailey (Kan.), Grosvenor, Randall (Tex.), Bailey (Ill.), Hawley, Bankhead, Hay, Barthold, Michael, Bartlett, Henry (Miss.), Bellamy, Sheppard, Boutwell (Ill.), Johnston, Brantley (Ga.), Joy, Brown, Smith, Brown (Tex.), Kiberg, Snodgrass, Burleson, Latham, Sparkman, Burnett, Lattimer, Stewart (Wis.), Cathering, Stock, Catling, Lewis, Taylor (Ala.), Clayton (Ala.), Linney, Taylor (N. Y.), Lyle, Cooper (Tex.), Livingston, Thomas (N. C.), Clegg, Cummings, Wadsworth, Cusack, Lott, Wheeler, Davidson, Lovinger, Williams, DeGrafenried, McClellan, Finckel, McDermott, Fleming, Wilson (S. C.), Foster, Mann, McClain.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the war revenue reduction bill. He gave notice that he would call up the bill after the disposal of the legislative appropriation bill, probably on Tuesday. On account of the sessional exercises in the house on Wednesday, it was agreed that the session on the bill should begin at 8:15 and at 5:55 the house adjourned.

PORTO RICAN SOON ARRIVES. Island's Commissioner Now Enroute to Washington and Diplomat Wonders What His Status Is. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The commissioner from Porto Rico, Mr. Degetau, recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in congress and in Washington generally, is expected at the house of representatives in a few days and a large amount of mail is being held for him by the house officials. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee, will make him at home in the quarters of that committee. His status on the floor is somewhat doubtful. He is designated in the law as a president and is to receive a salary of \$50 annually. On his credentials with the State department he is to receive official recognition by his admission to the floor of the house or by participation in debates similar to the provision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation, and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor. From the forwarding of the commissioner's mail to the house of representatives he is taken that he will give considerable attention to legislation for Porto Rico. Mr. Degetau is a citizen of the island and speaks and writes English.

A peculiar question has arisen as to whether Mr. Degetau becomes commissioner at once, or comes in, like the newly elected members of congress, on March 4 next. The law provided for an election in Porto Rico last month and every two years thereafter. The apparent intention being to have the commissioner begin his service with members of congress on the succeeding March 4. But there is no provision postponing the term to March 4 and he probably will be entitled to official recognition and salary as soon as he reports.

Military Academy to Have Attention. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The military academy appropriation bill will be taken up by the house committee on military affairs next Tuesday. At that time also it is expected that the resolution asking the secretary of war to investigate the alleged hazing of Cadet Boes at West Point will be favorably reported, as Chairman Hull says the committee of war probably has instituted an inquiry on his own account and there is no objection to expressing the wish of the house that the inquiry shall be made

CONSIDER NICARAGUA CANAL

Senate Agrees to Vote on Amendment Providing for Policing Waterway.

SENATOR TELLER SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION

Coloradoan Combats the Opinion That Great Britain's Consent Should Be Asked Before Work of Building Is Attempted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—No business of importance was transacted by the senate today in open session. Practically the entire legislative day was consumed by an executive session. Mr. Gallinger presented the following telegram addressed to the president of the senate: NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—To the President of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: The southern industrial convention, now in session, passed the accompanying resolutions and directed they be sent to you to be read to the senate. It is resolved, That the upbuilding of our American marine will be very important to the further development of our southern industry, and therefore we recommend our national congress the early passage of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels, which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails.

In presenting a report of a committee of physicians upon the filtration of the water supplied to the city of Washington, Mr. Gallinger called attention to the fact that the death rate in this city from typhoid fever was seven or eight times as great as in European cities of the same class. Developments in Executive Session. The developments in the senate in executive session today in connection with the Hay-Panama treaty were: An agreement was reached on the part of the senate to vote on Thursday on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations, providing for the policing of the canal. An amendment was offered by Senator Teller striking out the treaty prohibiting changes in the fortification of the Nicaragua canal when constructed. The conclusion of Senator Morgan's speech. A speech by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty.

Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to section 7 of article II of the treaty. As that section now stands, it reads as follows: No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent to the United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such fortifications as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. The Colorado senator's amendments provide for the striking out of the first sentence of this provision and for verbal changes in the remaining portion, making it read as follows: The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance after all was only the opinion of one man and he quoted from public documents to show that former secretaries of state had expressed their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Everts as saying "that the guaranty of neutrality is one thing, but has endorsed them with the settled and quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition and cupidity of the commercial nations and is occupied by populations of foreign allegiance and discordant habits."

Secretary Blaine also was quoted on the same point. Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Teller expressed the opinion that Great Britain never permits her resentment of independence by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities against the United States. He said that the interest in maintaining peace with this country is too great, but he argued that to ask England's assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

SPECIAL COIN FOR FILIPINO

Little Brown Islander's Ignorance Obliges Cabinet to Consider Plan of Minting Distinct Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the question of coinage for the Philippines Islands. As a result, it is probable the secretary of war will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of congress. Nearly all the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars and army commissaries and others supply the islands with money as at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases from the Filipinos, by the fact that, knowing nothing of our money or its value, the latter often refuse to accept it. The proposition which seems to have met with favor by the administration is to purchase silver bullion at the present market price and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about 50 cents each. These dollars probably will contain a little less silver than the present standard dollars. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details, but as there is at present a government coinage mint in Manila, it is hoped that by the early action of congress the new coins may be put in circulation before a great while, possibly before the winter is over.

ANOTHER SHOW FOR MISSOURI

Genus Bureau Furnishes Figures Showing Population of Towns Under 25,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The population of certain incorporated places in Missouri having a population of more than 2,000, but less than 25,000, is as follows: Albany 2,206 Liberty 2,407 Alton 2,206 Poplar Bluff 2,118 Bethany 2,093 Macon 4,988 Carthage 2,416 Nevada 2,405 Booneville 2,277 Marcelline 2,260 Clinton 2,270 Nevada 2,405 Butler 2,128 Maryville 4,677 Calmar 2,270 Mexico 2,159 Canton 2,286 Moberly 2,012 Clarksville 4,313 Monroe 2,118 Carrollton 2,064 Montgomery 2,038 Carterville 4,448 Nevada 2,222 Clarksville 2,416 Nevada 2,405 Carthage 2,416 Oregon 2,073 Chillicothe 2,062 Nevada 2,405 Clinton 2,061 Pierce 2,171 Columbia 2,061 Pleasant Hill 2,002 Eldorado Springs 2,137 Rich Hill 4,053 Fayette 2,111 Chester 2,213 Fulton 2,033 St. Charles 2,474 Grubbs 2,215 Sedalia 15,211 Hannibal 2,270 West Plains 2,202 Higginsville 2,291 Springfield 2,237 Holden 2,128 Stanberry 2,054 Independence 2,174 Trenton 2,054 Jefferson City 2,034 Unionville 2,050 Kirksville 2,123 Washington 4,013 Lamar 2,227 Webb City 2,201 Lexington 4,180 West Plains 2,202

President's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, with rank of brigadier general; Captain Frank R. McKenna, Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. A., to be inspector general of volunteers, with rank of major.

Supplies for the Campaigners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Quartermaster General Ludington has arranged to have 100,000 pairs of shoes made at San Francisco, make an extra trip to the Philippines for the purpose of carrying a large supply of military stores needed by the troops in

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

Uniform Statutes for All the States May Come Through Congressional Legislation.

BID ON BATTLESHIPS

To meet the contingency that the bids may be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidders were to be required to submit a bond in each case for each of the ships.

The sheathed vessels are to be of 15,000 tons displacement, with a length of 435 feet, breadth of seventy-six feet, ten inches, and a greatest draft of twenty-six feet. The unshathed ships are slightly smaller, on the same length are seven and one-half inches narrower and 400 tons less displacement. Both classes of battleships will compare with any in the world, not only afloat, but projected, for they will be a speed of at least nineteen knots which is expected to run up to nineteen and one-half, a great pace for a battleship, which will be maintained by twin screw engines of 19,000 horse-power, supplied by twenty-four water tube boilers.

Arrangement of Battleships.

The radical difference in the battleships to the outward appearance will lie in the turrets. Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns. These are of the extraordinary length of forty calibers, or twenty feet in the bore, and are mounted at each corner of the main deck. The unshathed ships are to be of 15,000 tons displacement, with a length of 435 feet, breadth of seventy-six feet, ten inches, and a greatest draft of twenty-six feet. The unshathed ships are slightly smaller, on the same length are seven and one-half inches narrower and 400 tons less displacement. Both classes of battleships will compare with any in the world, not only afloat, but projected, for they will be a speed of at least nineteen knots which is expected to run up to nineteen and one-half, a great pace for a battleship, which will be maintained by twin screw engines of 19,000 horse-power, supplied by twenty-four water tube boilers.

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Controversy Over the Canal

and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, called in a body at the treasury department for another four years.

Controversy Over the Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Tamm, of Ohio, who was prominently identified in the movement to exclude Brigham Roberts of Utah from a seat in congress, today introduced a measure intended to bring about federal prohibition of polygamy. It proposes a constitutional amendment for uniform laws on marriage and divorce. Mr. Taylor says, however, that his aim goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such laws, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy, and put an end to it. He regarded this form of remedy as the most effective and far reaching. The measure was introduced after a conference of those interested in the subject, and although Mr. Taylor is not on the judiciary committee, which will have charge of the measure, it was deemed desirable to have him direct the active movement which will begin in its behalf.

Controversy Over the Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of the third assistant postmaster general shows that the total receipts from all sources of postal revenue during the year amounted to \$102,354,752, while the expenditures reached \$107,740,267. The value of the total number of pieces of stamped paper issued to postmasters was \$27,687,771, a net increase over the issue of the previous year of \$7,538,111. The report says that the most of the abuses of the second-class mail matter privileges have been eliminated or curtailed, but urges legislation on "book serials," "premiums for subscriptions" and the "return of uncollected matter to news agents." It is also asked that congress be urged to pass an act consolidating the third and fourth classes of mail matter. Recommendation is made that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the issuance free to the public of a pamphlet containing postal information for reference.

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Continental Clothing Company. Men's Saturday Suit Sale. In Order to Reduce Our HEAVY WEIGHT STOCK. Unusual values will be the order for Saturday. We will give more quality and better clothing for the price than any house in Omaha.

Men's Black Clay Worsteds Suits \$10.00. Saturday we will sell men's all wool Black Clay Suits, made from 18 ounce all wool goods for \$10.00. The common price for these suits everywhere is \$15.00. Compare them with any others at this price and judge for yourself. Men's All Wool Cheviot Suits \$6.75.

Men's Overcoats. January price on overcoats, all wool Oxford cloth \$10.00. Another big lot of Oxford mixtures, all wool goods at \$8.50. Kersey Overcoats all at \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. You can save money now as you never could before. Come and see us Saturday.

Men's Fancy Worsteds Suits \$12. 200 suits of high grade worsted—sold all season for \$15.00 and \$18.00—\$12.00 go on sale Saturday at. No description can convey any idea of the enormous values we have Saturday. You will find it will pay you to come to the Continental first.

Boys' Two Piece Suits. Ages 6 to 14. 300 high grade cassimere and cheviot suits of the best make, worth \$3.50 Saturday's price... Boys' Two Piece Suits—100 suits, broken lots, at \$2.85. Rare values—about half price Saturday—ages 6 to 14 years.

Continental Clothing Company, SATURDAY BIG BARGAIN SALE.

ABUSE OF MAIL PRIVILEGES

Reduction in Second Class Matter—Government Officials Among the Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of the third assistant postmaster general shows that the total receipts from all sources of postal revenue during the year amounted to \$102,354,752, while the expenditures reached \$107,740,267. The value of the total number of pieces of stamped paper issued to postmasters was \$27,687,771, a net increase over the issue of the previous year of \$7,538,111. The report says that the most of the abuses of the second-class mail matter privileges have been eliminated or curtailed, but urges legislation on "book serials," "premiums for subscriptions" and the "return of uncollected matter to news agents." It is also asked that congress be urged to pass an act consolidating the third and fourth classes of mail matter. Recommendation is made that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the issuance free to the public of a pamphlet containing postal information for reference.

WAR SURVIVORS REMEMBERED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted: Issue of November 21: Increase—Michael Mahon, Russell, 87; Edwin Moon, Glenwood, 87; Original—James M. Thompson, Denver, 25; Emma M. Thompson, Crystal Creek, 25; War with Spain, original—John M. Mooney, No. 36.

Election Said to Be Irregular.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming has received a petition from A. N. Kepokla and A. B. Lowenson of Hawaii stating that the election of Hawaiian Delegate Wilcox was irregular. They ask that a hearing be given for the consideration of the point they make against his admission.

Honorable Retirement for Boutelle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle of Maine on the retired list of the navy, upon his resignation from congress, was favorably reported today by the house committee on naval affairs, over which Mr. Boutelle presided until his present affiliation.

Deadwood's Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house committee on public